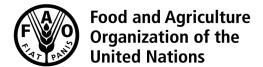
CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION





Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - E-mail: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.org

Agenda Item 8

CRD 27

Original language only

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD IMPORT AND EXPORT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Twenty-Sixth Session

Presentations from Traceability Side Event

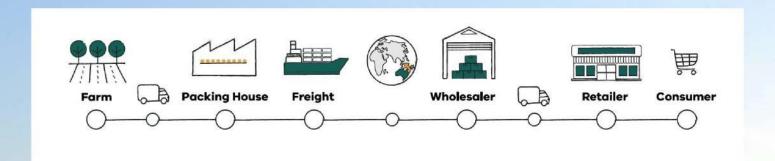


Traceability

Caroline Barrett
Program Manager - Traceability

Traceability

Traceability systems track the journey of food from 'farm to fork'



Our Drivers: Emergency responses, biosecurity, food safety, market access, provenance, product quality, supply chain efficiency, integrity assurances

Traceability Challenges: Victoria, Australia



- Victoria's current traceability systems are meeting global baseline requirements but trail market leaders
- We are leading competitors in livestock traceability but not for the full supply chain into international markets
- Other countries are investing in traceability, and digitising quicker than our sectors
- Our horticulture, grain and wool sectors need the most support to build traceability
- Horticulture traceability systems in Australia are currently unharmonized across industries and supply chains, fragmented and not fully digitised
- Grant Thornton Report: Traceability Supply Chain Technology Analysis 2020



OFFICIAL

Victoria, Australia: Government & Industry Traceability Programs $T\,\rho\,\alpha\,\chi\,\epsilon\,\alpha\,\beta\,\iota\,\lambda\,\iota\,\tau\,\psi\quad \Phi\,\upsilon\,\nu\,\delta\,\sigma\quad \alpha\,\nu\,\delta\quad \Pi\,\rho\,\sigma\,\gamma\,\rho\,\alpha\,\mu\,\sigma\quad\iota$





Traceability Hub

2. Smart Traceability Design and Innovation











Apples & Pears



3. Building Victorian Traceability Systems









Livestock



Biosecurity Portal

Traceability Fund \$11.7 million 2021-24

> 4. Marketing "Paddock to Plate" Traceability of Victorian Produce to Overseas Consumers

5. Developing Australian & Victorian



Ouickstart Guide



Horses



Plant Property Identification



Traceability Standards

Food to Market **Grant Fund**

\$3.1 million allocated to traceability (of \$15 million fund) 2021-23

Traceability Projects











Cost Benefit Analysis Calculator





Citrus Traceability Project

- Future-proofing Australian industries for international traceability regulations is key.
- The new US FDA Food Traceability Rule is likely the most comprehensive set of traceability regulations internationally at present.
- Used as the basis for data compilation and functionality within our citrus, table grapes, cherries projects.
- Requires recording of "Key Data Elements" KDEs at "Critical Tracking Events" CTEs.
- NB: Businesses need to provide traceability back to the farm within 24 hours in an electronic format.
- GS1 consultation informed the US FDA Food Traceability Rule design, and GS1 standards are nominated by the World Trade Organisation.
- Therefore, in this project, GS1 standards were implemented alongside the Mildura Fruit Company's current data to produce a comprehensive set of "Key Data Elements" KDEs in electronic format.

Key Data Element	GS1 Standard			
Where	GLN Global Location Number – Packing House			
What	GTIN Global Trade Item Number – Product Unit			
	SSCC Serial Shipping Container Code – Logistic Unit			
Data Storing and Sharing	EPCIS 2.0 Electronic Product Code Information Services			
Data Access	GS1 Digital Link: B2B and B2C connections through scanning QR codes			













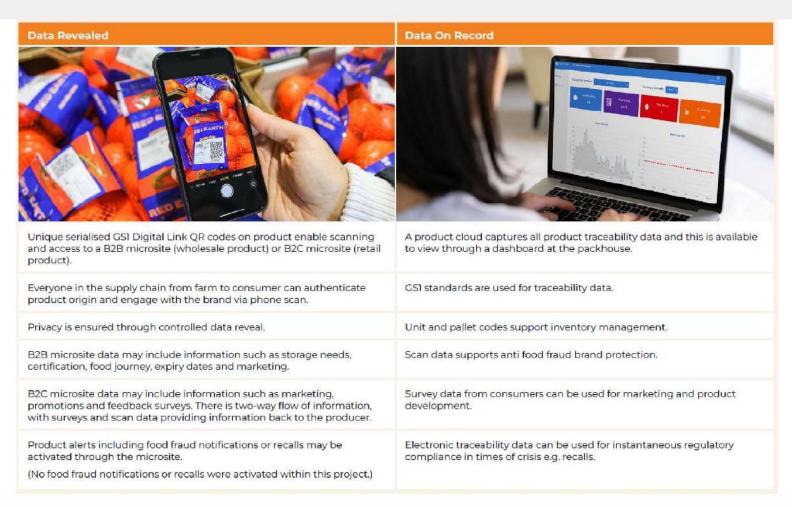
Traceability Key Data Elements KDEs

		Mildura Fruit Company		GS1 Standards Data Format	GS1 Standards Data Format
Location	Key Data Elements (KDEs)	Usual Data Format	GS1 Standards	Receival	Dispatch
Farm*					
Packhouse	Location Identifier		GLN	9377778092553	9377778092553
	Location Description		GLN	9377778092553	9377778092553
			01.11		
Item	Location coordinates	Mandarin	GLN GTIN	9377778092553	9377778092553
	Commodity	Mandarin	GTIN	9313336000318	9313336000318
				9313336000318	9313336000318
	Variety	Afourer	GTIN	(Afourer Mandarin)	(Afourer Mandarin)
	Logistic Unit				
	identification	MF22012838	SSCC	093133360220230267	093133360220230267
		Navel Class 1 - China Orchard			
	Trade Item Description	Breeze Black	GTIN	9313336000356	9313336000356
	T 1 11 0 12		O.T.IV.		0040000000
	Trade Item Quantity Trade Item Unit of	Fixed weight, not variable	GTIN	9313336000318	9313336000318
	Measure	Wood bin 450kg - FW 1kg		Loose	Pallet
		Wood bill 400kg TW Tkg		20030	T dilot
	Batch	22221	Batch provided by MFIS	22221	22221
	Serial Number	(21)	Trust Codes Token	gHKYhn9Z	gHKYhn9Z
	Pallet Number	MF22012838	SSCC	093133360220230267	093133360220230267
Transit	Transit date	11/07/2022	Date/time in UTC		2022-07-11T00:00:00Z
	Transit time	N/A	Date/time in UTC		2022-07-11T00:00:00Z
Logistics*					



^{*}Farms and logistics present future development apportunities &

Data Revealed versus Data On Record





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Discover more about the project here including Videos and the Final report here







US FDA Food Traceability
Final Rule: Requirements
for Additional Traceability
Records for Certain
Foods

April 2023 CCFICS

Jennifer Thomas
Senior Advisor
US Food and Drug Administration
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition



You are subject to the Food Traceability final rule, <u>unless</u> an exemption applies. To determine whether you may be exempt, please click on any of the following cate; that may apply to you.











Why is traceability important?

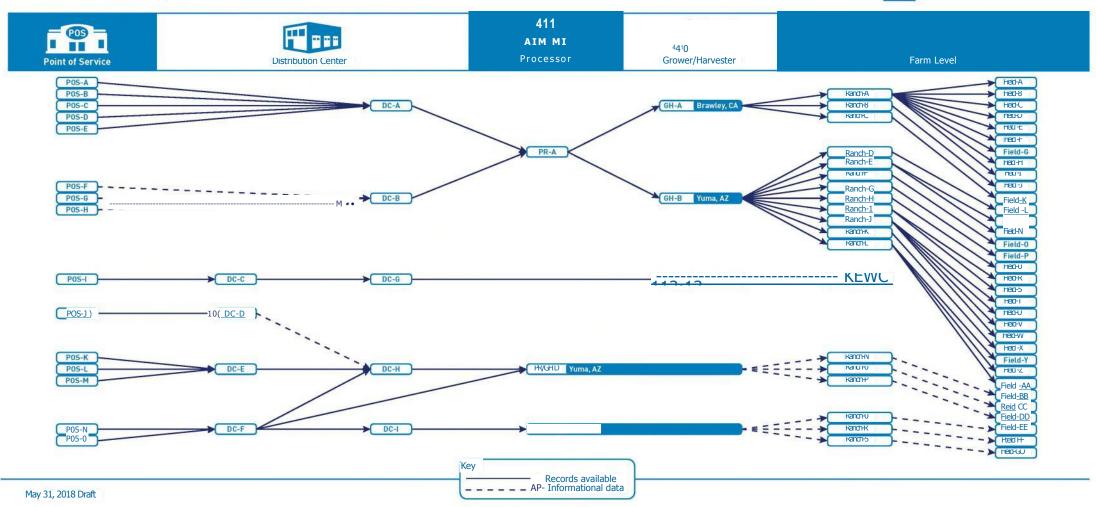
- When a foodborne illness outbreak occurs, need to quickly identify and remove contaminated food from market to avoid additional illnesses/deaths
- Need accurate information on the food to trace it back through the supply chain to identify the source and also forward to determine how the food was distributed

Traceback Diagram



E. coli 0157:H7 - Romaine - Multi-state Outbreak Master Traceback Diagram







The Case for Better Traceability

Goals:

- Rapid identification of sources of contamination
- To limit the scope of recalls
- Reduce food waste

How we get there:

- Data standards
- Linking connecting the dots on how food moves through the marketplace
- Interoperability and interconnectivity
- Improved communications



FSMA 204(d) – Additional Recordkeeping Requirements for High Risk Foods



Requirements shall... (this list is not an exhaustive list)

- Apply only to designated foods;
- Not require a full pedigree;
- Not require records of recipients of a food beyond the immediate subsequent recipient of a food (can only go one up);
- Not prescribe specific technologies for maintaining records
- Allow maintenance of records at an accessible location;
- Include a process by which a food may be removed from the designated list
- Be science-based



Food Traceability List

Cheese (made from pasteurized milk), fresh soft or soft unripened

Cheese (made from pasteurized milk), soft ripened or semi-soft

Cheese (made from unpasteurized milk), other than hard cheese

Shell eggs

Nut butters

Cucumbers (fresh)

Herbs (fresh)

Leafy greens (fresh)

Leafy greens (fresh-cut)

Melons (fresh)

Peppers (fresh)

Sprouts (fresh)

Tomatoes (fresh)

Tropical tree fruits (fresh)

Fruits (fresh-cut)

Vegetables (fresh-cut)

Finfish (histamine-producing species) (fresh and frozen)

Finfish (species potentially contaminated with ciguatoxin) (fresh and frozen)

Finfish, species not associated with histamine $\Box r$ ciguatoxin (fresh and frozen)

Smoked finfish (refrigerated and frozen)

Crustaceans (fresh and frozen)

Molluscan shellfish, bivalves (fresh and frozen)

Ready-to-eat deli salads (refrigerated)



- Persons who manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods on the Food Traceability List
- Covers the entire food supply chain
- Includes both foreign and domestic entities
- Full and partial exemptions may apply



What will the Food Traceability Rule require?

Key Concepts of the Final Rule

- Stall
- Linkin
- Electron
- Records p
- Faster produ



CTE and KDE Framework

The role of the entity in the supply chain defines the data it must keep and share

Critical Tracking Events

Harvesting, Cooling, Initial Packing, First Land-based Receiving, Shipping, Receiving, and Transforming are Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) for which records would be required.

Key Data Elements

Required records would need to contain specific Key Data Elements (KDEs). The KDEs required would depend on the CTE being performed.

The records required at each CTE would need to contain and link the KDEs to the traceability lot.

Emphasis on...





Keeping and sharing KDEs



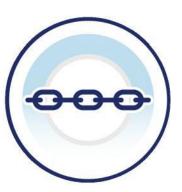
Traceability
Lot Code
(TLC)



Traceability
Lot Code
Source (TLC
Source)



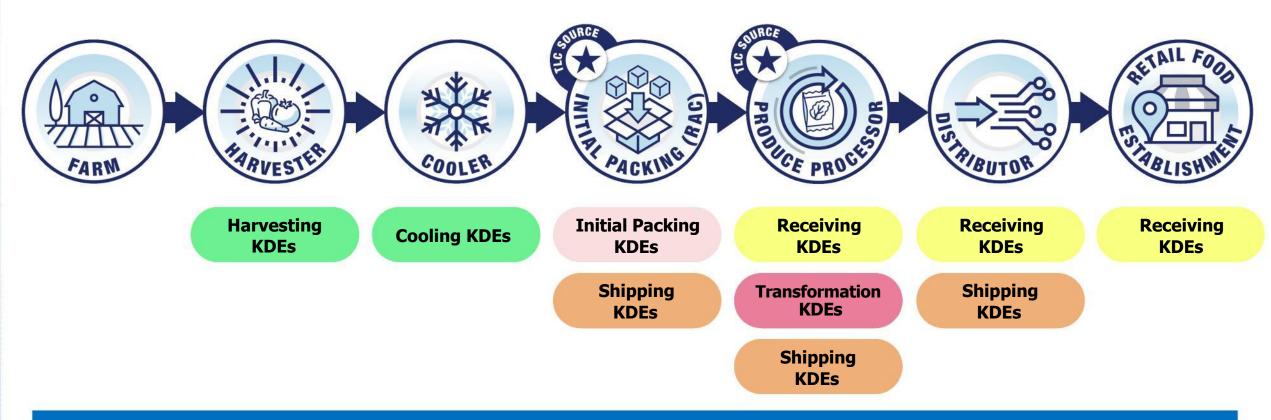
Traceability Plan



Working with your supply chain partners



Supply Chain Example: Fresh Produce



Traceability Plan

Records Maintenance and Availability





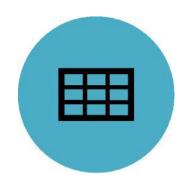
Legible original paper, electronic, or true copies. Stored to prevent deterioration or loss. May include electronic links.



Records must be **kept for 2 years.**



Available within 24
hours (or reasonable
time if FDA agrees).
May be stored offsite or
by another entity.



During an outbreak - electronic sortable spreadsheet within 24 hours of a request (including a phone request).



Compliance date

January 20, 2026

- Applies to all firms
- Provides 3 years for covered entities to work with supply chain
- We will educate before and while we regulate



Low-Cost/No-Cost Traceability Challenge

- In 2021, the US FDA issued a challenge to innovators from all disciplines to develop traceability elements that are low-cost or no-cost to the end user.
- FDA received 90 submissions and 12 winning submissions were identified
- More information about the winners can be viewed at: https://www.fda.gov/food/new-era-smarter-food-safety/meet-winners-fdas-low-or-no-cost-food-traceability-challenge

Available Resources – FDA.gov

FDA

- Food Traceability Final Rule
- Food Traceability Final Rule webpage
- **Questions (FAQs)**
- Food Traceability Final Rule Webinar
- Critical Tracking Events and Key Data Elements document

- Food Traceability List webpage
- Risk Ranking Model Results tool
- Supply Chain examples

Frequently Asked







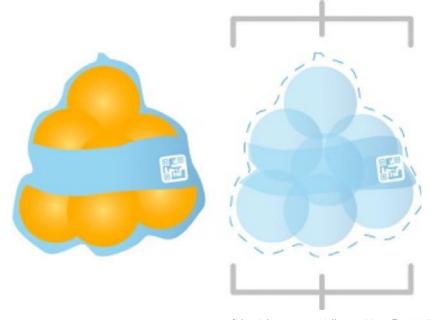






Consumer Engagement | Digital Brand Protection | Anti-counterfeit | End-to-end Traceability

A digital twin



Traceability at an item level creates a digital twin that can be mapped across the value chain, identifying choke points, consumer behaviour, supply chain efficiency etc.

Digital Twins mean that each and every product movement can be analysed and validated.





Standards are critically important



GS1 standards provide for data coherency and controlled interoperability between everyone in the value chain.

Trust Codes integrates all GS1 standards to provide data coherency and inter-operability otherwise there will be systemic risks related to data, privacy, and compatibility across different tracing systems.

Support for GTS2.0; EPCIS and CBV provide data coherency between different software platforms and networks.

GTS refers to Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) and Key Data Elements (KDEs) and this is flowing through to regulation like US FDA FSMA requirements for fresh food.





The next generation of barcodes



The GS1 Digital Link standard means we can use the same QR code for supply chain, as we do for retail, as we do for consumer engagement.

Digital Link enables sharing of a wealth of product information from multiple locations to supply chain partners, consumers and regulators, via a single scan.





Protected GS1 based item level identities



- Copy protection and anti-counterfeit algorithms identify fraud patterns and helps MFC combat counterfeiters.
- The User Experience (UX) provides reassurance to consumers,,
 contextually to where the consumer is located all from the same code.
- GS1 Digital Link code format means the brand can engage with consumers on social media and retailer apps, but also use the same code to capture traceability events.
- Traceability adds to anti-counterfeit capability for example by mapping product to expected location in market.





Our product cloud



- Connected, unique digital licence plates for every item
- Create personalised consumer experiences with social tracking
- Brand Protection Machine Learning algorithms
- End-to-End traceability
- Connected packaging and digitally connected supply chains to track impact
- Recall management
- Integration with physical packaging
- Data coherency and interoperability







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Digital Traceability GuidanceIndustry perspectives for regulatory considerations

Maria Palazzolo

Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, GS1 Australia

Monday May 1st, 2023





GS1 – the global language of business

GS1 is a global, not for profit, standards organisation with 2M-member companies across 116 markets worldwide.

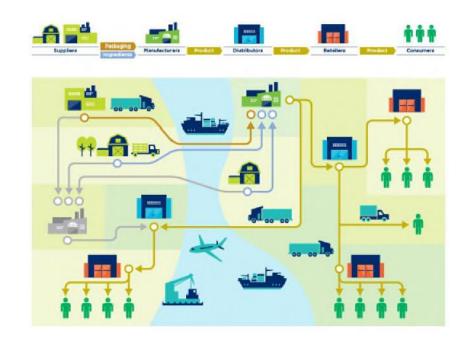
Neutral and not-for-profit

User-driven and governed

Global federation with local members

Inclusive and collaborative

Our standards provide a framework for technology agonistic interoperability





Global partner organisations

































Our ambition

Support economic growth

Increase public safety

Drive circularity and sustainability outcomes

Facilitate resilient, rules based trade



GS1 Standards for traceability



Identify
Uniquely identify products,
places, shipments and assets



Capture
Capture identity and more
in a barcode or RFID tag

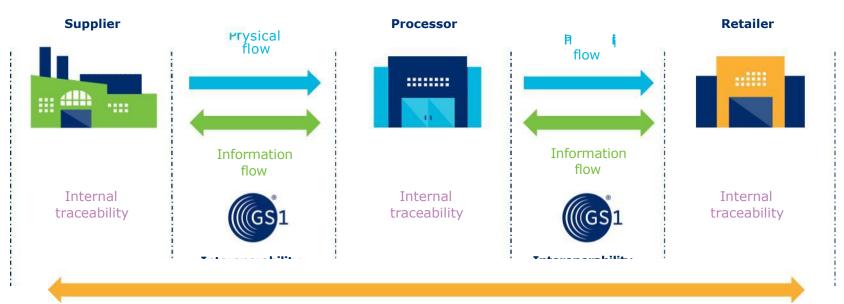


Share data with trading partners, consumers and patients

Share



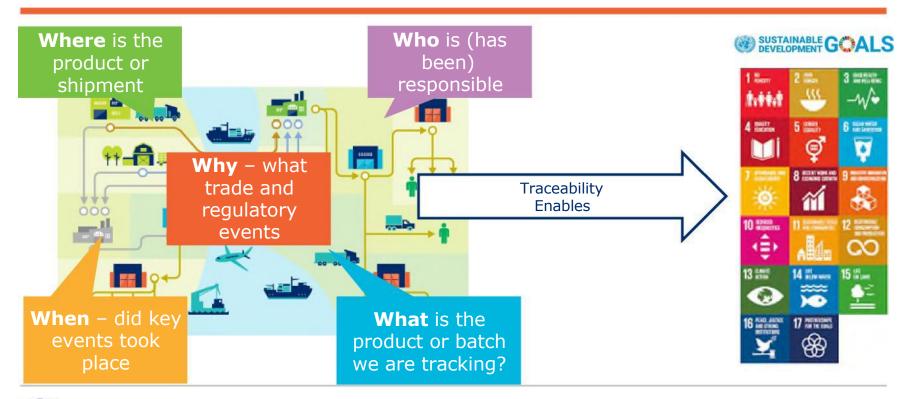
Standards are a critical foundation for traceability







How GS1 Standards support traceability





4 Key Ingredients for Traceability

Unique Identification and Data Standards (interoperability)

Clear responsibilities across the supply chain

Data Sharing

Product traceability and product conformity



4 Industry Needs to consider

Scalability

Regulatory vs commercial drivers

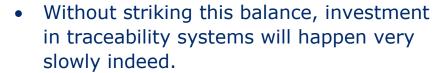
Harmonisation

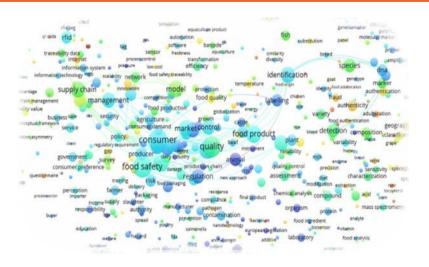
Confidence



One challenge for traceability guidance

- As you consider updating traceability guidance, we recommend you find a balance between two competing concepts and requirements:
 - 1. Broad, flexible guidance on traceability to support choice, competition and innovation; and
 - 2. The specifics needed by industry to invest with confidence.







To sum up





There is great benefit in a principles-based approach to traceability

National Traceability Accord

Interoperability and global data standards

Traceability systems can deliver competitive advantages to individual companies. It is its aggregate value across the economy that will deliver greater safety for all Australians and lift Australia's brand in key export markets.

> Traceability insights, collaboration and sharing

The business value of full product traceability can be harnessed through collaboration and sharing of traceability insights along with necessary data on both critical incident as well as on a regular basis.

> Resolution of incident and data disposal

Resolution of product safety incidents. including food safety. in a timely manner is one of the key criteria for successful Implementation of traceability solutions.

Interoperability of traceability systems is critical to ensure transparent and cost-effective implementation of solutions Interoperability is needed within and across sectors, domestically and internationally.

Transparency with privacy

Transparency is a key principle for responsible sharing of traceability data to establish full end, to-end product traceability The signatories recognise that the sharing of traceability data with supply chain partners must be done with data sharing agreements and privacy protections in place.

Traceability with purpose

Traceability must deliver benefits that are tangible, measurable and meaningful to consumers, industry and governments. In this respect traceability is a means to an end. rather than an objective on its own.



1310W

Bizcaps



escavpx

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iFood DS

Eb3

irsozd.

Nextrade







Scheer

teir RLIST





TRUST COte



Thank you!

Maria Palazzolo GS1 Australia

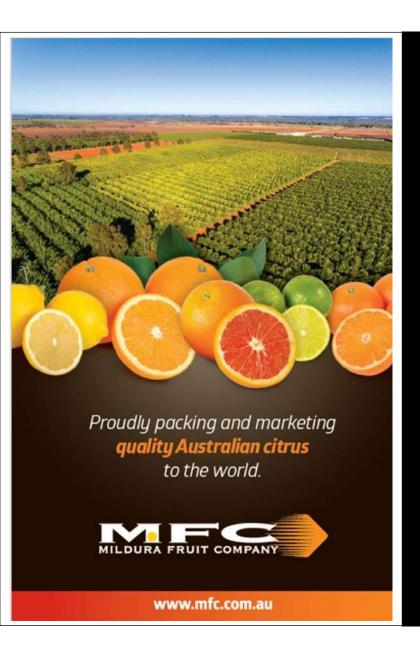




The Global Language of Business

© GS1 2023

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[Grab your reader's attention with a great quote from the document or use this space to emphasize a key point. To place this text box anywhere on the page, just drag it.]

- MFC strives to improve grower's returns by exporting fresh produce to customers across the globe that demand our superior product.
- MFC, through the Citrus Export Development and Traceability Pilot, aimed to grow our export volumes whilst protecting our grower's product, and improving traceability
- The use of the simple QR Code, a code that grew in prominence during its use throughout the pandemic, has become a powerful tool in how to engage with customers, and protect and trace product through distribution channels.
- Each unit sold will contain its own unique QR Code, providing the protection of limiting the number of scans allowable before the consumer will receive a warning message



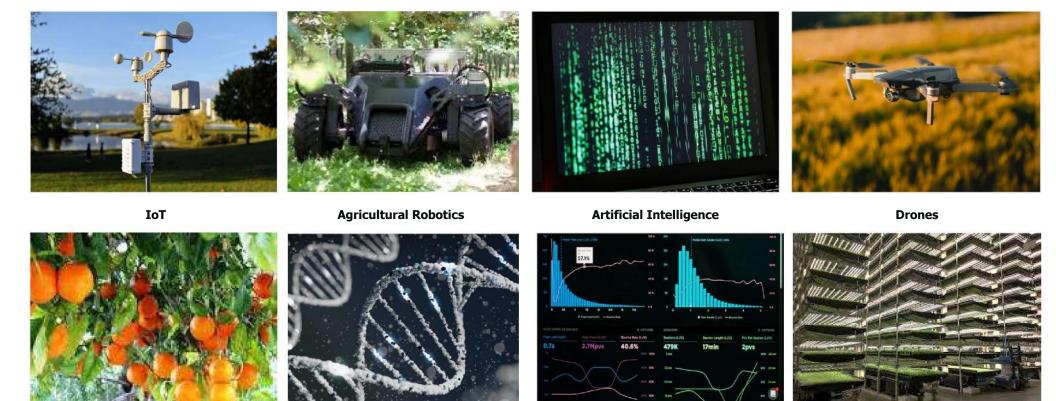
nives us that opportunity to really define where the product may nt from, be it a farm or a packing shed that has been involved in ain. We need, ultimately, to be able to respond to foodborne od fraud issues in a timely manner."

ock CEO





Data is the new oil



Big Data



Biotechnology

Precision Farming

Data is the new oil

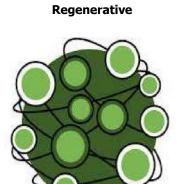




Connectivity













Supply Chain

Regulatory Data

What's in this?

You & me



Sharing data in a fun way, that is easy for consumers to engage with develops more loyal consumers. We built an easy to play game to "grow oranges in Mildura and make juice for a koala" which resonated well with consumers. Increased engagement meant more time the brand has with the consumer, with both overt and inferred messaging about how great the fruit is.

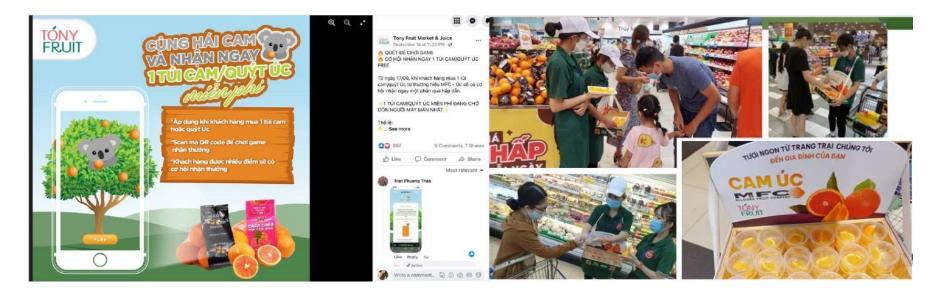
The consumer doesn't even know it's all data driven- they just enjoy the experience and infotainment.



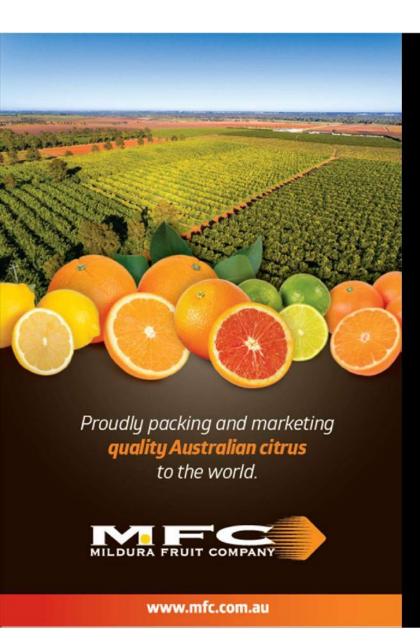


In-market partners and retailers use the consumer engagement to drive demand. No one can see the supply chain data behind that because it isn't intended for that recipient. The way the product cloud is designed is that information is shared with those who need it, not with everyone who wants it.

Consumers don't want data - they want information, and the more fun and informative that delivery of information is, the better it is for consumer perception and getting useful data.





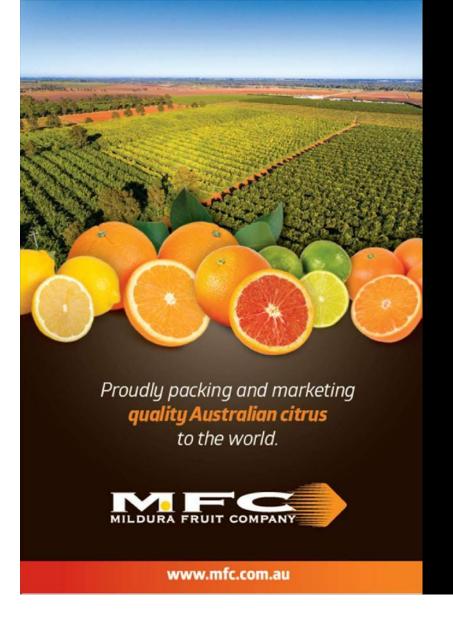




- Don't underestimate the power of the QR Code
- Consumer engagement and traceability is where the power lies in promoting your brand and product
- Dandy Mandy distribution domestically and export to include the QR Code wherever allowed.



- MFC intends to utilize QR Code and other GS1 labelling
- Specific consumer engagement pieces will be developed
- The Trust Codes system will enable MFC to measure where the product is being scanned, and how many scans are taking place of the one QR Code
- In the unlikely event of a product recall MFC will be able to do this efficiently and effectively



- MFC learnt a lot from the Pilot program and would recommend to others wanting to implement such a change to:
 - Don't try to capture everything at once
 - Partner with a supplier that truly understands your business needs
 - Take the time to plan and engage with relevant stakeholders
 - Over to Paul now to provide some insights in to how it all works behind the scenes